The Radicals in Chicago Are Forming a Defensive Organization.

MEN ARMED AND DRILLED

For the Wild Purpose of Being Sent to Reinforce Homestead.

CHARACTER OF THE RECRUITS.

The Detectives in the Fight Secured From Lodging Houses.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE BODY OF KLINE

CHICAGO, July 10.-The newest Chicago phase of the effect of the Homestead riots is the organization of a body of union workmen who will form themselves into a patrol or agency similar to that of the Pinkertons. A circular has been issued from the headquarters of the several labor organizations at 167 Washington street calling for volunteers and for financial aid. An attempt has been made to keep the matter secret for the present, but it was learned from good authority that more than 500 union mechanics have already signed their names as being willing to take an active part as patrolmen and also to give financial aid.

James O'Connell, President of the Building Trades Council, when questioned concerning the movement said: "I am not prepared to say what there as to the movement as I don't know. But I suppose if a body of respectable, law-abiding workmen agree to organize themselves into a protective patrol and discipline themselves in the use of arms there can be no objection to it by the authorities. There are similar organizations in existence here at present, and if the Governor of the State and the Mayor could be convinced that the men enrolled are quiet, law-abiding citizens, whose only de-sire is to protect life and property, I don't see what objection there could be to such an organization."
"Is it not a fact that the real intention of

the organization is to offer assistance to the strikers at Homestead?" Would Do So If Requested.

"No, I cannot say that it is, as I know very little about it, but if private citizens of Homestead, Pa., should call on the organintion to come there to protect their property I take it for granted they would go."

"Would you apply to the State for arms, or buy your own?"

"Now, really, you are too hard for me there, as I say I know very little about the matter; but I would naturally suppose they will purchase their own arms and uniforms, as I understand that is the custom amon similar organizations."

"What similar organizations?"
"Well, the Pinkerton Protective Patrol,

for one."
"Will the new company incorporate and ask for a charter under the State laws?"
"I cannot say, but I hardly think it will be necessary, as similar organizations have

Other officials in the labor movement were Other officials in the labor movement were equally as reticent on the subject as Mr. O'Connell, but there was an unusual number of them about headquarters yesterday, and there was a great deal of earnest, quiet talk among the members of small groups gathered about the place, but this talk would invariably cease on the approach of reporters.

"What is all this secreey and talk about, anyhow? Are you men getting up a com-pany to fight the Pinkertons?" was asked of T. J. Howard, Secretary of the carpen-

ters' association.
"I don't know anything at pany," replied Mr. Howard, "but I will say that the Pinkerton men have received a dose of their own medicine at last, and they may get more of it before they are through We workingmen never have believed in their right to go about destroying the lives and property of workingmen, and there may be, for all I know, a movement on foot to organize a band of workmen to protect their

fellows from these outrages." Schilling Denounces the Pinkertons.

George Schilling, who has always been a prominent figure in the labor movement in Chicago, said yesterday: "Well, I have always made a fight against this Pinkerton agency and I am glad to see the general public has at last come to a true under-standing of their lawlessness. Why, the people of this city have never realized the nfluence for evil which has been exerted by that agency. Its ramifications have ex-tended all through our city and county gov-ernment. Officials have been bullied and threatened by their agents. Its influence has eyen extended to the grand jury rooms, where absolute fairness is always supposed to exist, and indictments found in accordance with the wishes of these so-called de-

Mr. Schilling said he did not know of any movement to organize a force among labor organizations to oppose the Pinkertons. "I don't see why they have not a perfect right to do so, however," he added, as he walked

The statement made by William Pinker ton that he is not hiring recruits is false,' said a member of the Architectural Iron Workers. "I was accosted by a man on Fifth avenue not ten minutes ago who inquired where the Pinkerton agency is located. He said he was from Montana, and had been notified a few days ago to report there for duty."

This statement created considerable excitement among those present, and there was a more decided expression about the necessity of workingmen doing something to meet the detective forces with force.

Pinkertons From Lodging Houses. Four-fifths of the 125 Pinkertons who went from this city to Homestead were recruited from lower Clark street lodging houses, and they are termed in police par-lance, "bums." From Van Buren street south to Polk on Clark street there are per-haps 50 of these filthy places where a night's lodging can be had for 5, 10 or 15 cents. The great majority of men who inhabit these foul-smelling dens are not victims of curcumstances; they are lost to all shame and self-respect, and it is through love of companionship more than anything else that

they flock to these places.

They do little or no work—getting enough to pay for their lodging and food, such as it is from people who drop them a few pennies rather than be followed half a block. Any rather than be followed half a block. Any night in the week scores of these fellows can be seen begging in the district bounded by Madison, Van Buren, State and Franklin streets.

These were the men, to a large extent, that went down to Homestead for the Pinkerton agency.

Not of a High Class.

A former employe of the Pinkertons, who for obvious reasons refuses to allow his name to be used, said last night that many of the men who went to Pennsylvania from this city were of the lowest type of "barrel house bums." "They were picked up," he said, "from the cheap lodging houses and saloons on Clerk street, and a tougher-looking set of men never left Chicago on a siming set of men never left Chicago on a similar mission. I was talking with two or three of them the night before they left for Pennsylvania, and they told me that they did not know exactly what they were to do when they arrived at Homestead. They were all hired as watchmen at \$2.50 a day and good fare guaranteed. None of them had the remotest idea that he would be conveiled to force his way into Const. be compelled to force his way into Carne-gie's mills with a Winchester. If they had been told this before they left many of them been told this before they left many of them would have refused togo, while with others in the party it would have made no differ-

ence. In that crowd of 'bums' that went out of Clark street there were men who had not earned an honest dollar in years. A great many of them looked upon the trip as a summer outing and \$2 50 n day for doing nothing. Some of the recruits were from 'Tommy' Major's lodging house, the 'Atlas,' on Fourth avenue, and more of them were from the basement lodging houses between Van Buren and Polk streets, on Clark. TO FIGHT PINKERTON

Regular Men Refused to Go.

"A man who is at present in the employ of the Pinkertons told me to-day that some of the regular specials who refused to go to Homestead were suspended for three or four days. Trouble was expected at Carnegie's mills, and for that reason he and several others declined to go. The regular specials knew that preparations were being made for a bloody riot, for the Winchesters were shipped to Pittsburg ten days before the men went. Misleading advertisements were put in the papers for watchmen, and some of the recruits were gained in that manner. Every applicant was asked the question: 'Are you a member of any labor organization, or are you in sympathy with Regular Men Refused to Go. question. Are you a member of any labor organization, or are you in sympathy with union labor men. If the applicant failed to answer satisfactorily he was told to come again, but that was only a polite way of telling him that he would not do for a Pinkerton watchman. The Pinkertons did not want any men at Home-tend whose sympathics was a ware with account. stend whose sympathies were with organi-zed labor. Kline, the Pinkerton man who was killed, knew what would be expected of him at Homestead, for he had been in sev-

eral strikes before this one. There were about 25 others in the Chicago gang who understood that firearms were to be used in case the strikers offered resistance. I heard from a reliable source to-day that Pinkerton was going to recruit 400 more men as soon as possible and send them to Homestead. He gets \$8 a day for every man on duty there and that leaves him a good profit." Arrival of Kline's Body.

When the Pennsylvania fast train that left Pittsburg arrived in Chicago the passengers saw the familiar black-covered undertaker's wagon standing near the runway at the Union depot. The wagon had been standing there for ten minutes surrounded by a small crowd of railway men and po-licemen. Passengers waiting for their trains were pressed against the iron gates. Word had passed that the Chicago men among the Pinkerton guards who had fought at Homestead were returning on this train, bringing their dead with them. When the train halted the group that had gathered under the shed dashed along the tracks and scanned the passengers for the belabored, blood-stained victims of the gauntlet-run-ning in Pennsylvania. They were disap-pointed, for only the ordinary railway travelers bustled from the coaches and streamed out through the big gates. by a small crowd of railway men and po-

when the crowd rushed up the tracks a man with crape on his hat who was driving the black van chirruped to his horse and backed down toward the train. The side door of the backers over was flury copes and door of the baggage car was flung open and a pine box was shoved out, laid on a truck and wheeled to the dead wagon. The man with the crape on his hat helped the baggageman to lift in the box. Then he slammed the dear of the rear abstract of the dear of the dear the dear of the dear the dear the dear of the dear the dear the dear of the dear t man to lift in the box. Then he slammed the door of the van, chirruped to his horse again and went spinning up Canal street before the crowd realized that one of the Homestead victims was in the pine box.

The dead man was J. W. Kline, the first Pinkerton man killed in the fight. His face was familiar to many in Chicago—a clean-cut face, with a firm mouth shaded by a brownish-red mustache, and a source.

clean-cut face, with a firm mouth shaded by a brownish-red mustache, and a square chin that marked the fighter. The body was in good condition, but in the right temple was a hole that a man might have placed his thumb in. The slug of lead that hit Kline must have been from the cartridge of a good-sized rifle, and the wound looked as if the ball had been fired from above. The body was decently clad in new black clothes and rested in a fine metallic casket, which was lined with much lace and satin. It was guarded from Pittsburg by two Pinkerton men named Judson and by two Pinkerton men named Judson and Smith. Later the body was taken to Wa-bash, Ind., Kline's former home, for inter-

A WOUNDED PINKERTON

Now at His Home in Brooklyn-Not Anxloos to Talk Very Freely About the Bat-

BROOKLYN, July 10. - Among the wounded Brooklyn Pinkerton men vanquished by the Homestead strikers who arrived home vesterday was Patrick McKenna, of 107 Columbia street. He marched through Jersey City with the others in the gray of the morning suffering from a gunshot wound in the thigh and was conveyed to his home by his wife, who immediately summoned a physician and had her unfortunate husband properly cared for. She keeps a small drygoods store at the above address, and, fearing that her business might be injured if it was known that her and was a member of Pinkerton's force, the neighbors say, she msisted on him giv ing another name when he left for the scene of the trouble in Pennsylvania.

Be that as it may, McKenna was known as Daniel Mangan, and under that name was reported as among the injured. The real Daniel Mangan, whose name he as-sumed, is a hardworking shoemaker, who lives at 137 Columbia street, and he thus explains the matter: "During the pool-room war at the Brooklyn Jockey Club I secured McKenna employment as a member of Pinkerton's force through a letter of introduction from Alderman Moses Wafer. He gave his name as Daniel Mangan, and after the trouble was over he worked for a time as a track walker on the elevated road in New York. When Pinkerton was en-listing men for his raid on Homestead he sent for McKenna, who, still using my name, participated in the disastrous enterprise and was seriously wounded by the strikers. He was reported as Daniel Man-

atrikers. He was reported as Daniel Man-gan, and I seriously object to his masquer-ading any longer under my name."

A friend of McKenna's excuses his use of Mr. Mangan's name by saying that during the pool war at the Brooklyn track Mangan secured an appointment for himself as a detective by means of a letter of introduction from Alderman Moses Wafer to Robert Pinkerton, and that, reconsidering his resolution to accept employment from Pinkerton, he sent McKenna as a substitute, giving him the letter of introduction. This McKenna presented and he has since been carried on the rolls of the Pinkerton office as Daniel Mangan.

Mrs. McKenna would not say this morning now seriously her husband was injured, and she refused to permit a reporter to see or

A COMBINE OF HARVESTERS.

But, as Usual, the Organizers Deny That It Is a Trust.

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 10 .- [Special.]-The organization of American Corn Harvester Association, to embrace all the leading manufacturers of corn harvesters in the country, was completed in this city this country, was completed in this city this morning. The association embraces the McDonald Manufacturing Company, of Bellefontaine, the William N. Whitely Company, the Foos Manufacturing Company and the A. W. Butt Company, of this city. The officers are: President, H. M. McDonald, of Bellefontaine; Vice President, G. S. Foos; Secretary and Treasurer, H. 1 Bradley.

H. I. Bradley.

The association has purchased the Pearson patents, on which all such machines are based. Its objects is to insure better goods to the farmer, more uniform prices to deal-ers and to protect all from infringement suits. The members declare that the or-

The Skill and Knowledge Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy. Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all draggists.

M. GEBRARD, of Detroit, Mich., is here with carload of trotters and carriage horses to be sold on Thursday at Arnheim's sale.

Ds Wirr's Little Early Risers. No griping to pain, no nausea: easy pill to take.

On the Legal Aspect of the Homestead Trouble Given in Full.

PINKERTONS NOT IN THE RIGHT In Making an Armed Invasion of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE DUTY OF GOVERNOR PATTISON

BOSTON, July 10.-Extracts from General Benjamin F. Butler's statement on the trouble at Homestead, at the complete interview, are now given for the first time, as follows:

The reporter-General Butler, have you any objection to stating your views of the currences that have taken place at Home

stead, Pa., which resulted in a riot? General Butler-I ought not to have any objections, because I have very pronounced views on the matter, which are the result of very considerable thought.

Let me premise: Mr. Carnegie, as everybody else, has the right to protect his prop-erty from violence or destruction. The working men have the right to refuse to work for him except upon terms to which they agree. Neither ought to pursue these

rights except by due process of law. I have a right to defend my property, but in doing so I have no right to incite or commit breaches of the public peace.

I may be wrong in my facts, because

nothing can be known fully about them without an official investigation, which should be conducted under the law with full powers to reach the bottom of the As I learn the Carnegie Company has

As I learn the Carnegie Company has been preparing for armed resistance to any action against them. The company erected a defense work around its mill, with port holes and other means of offensive and defensive warfare.

The company had submitted a schedule of wages for the acceptance of their workmen, and gave them three days in which to come to a determination to accept or reject it. On the first day, however, some illit. On the first day, however, some ill-advised persons hanged Mr. Frick, the man-ager of the company, in effigy. That was no breach of the peace.

At Most It Was a Libel Only,

and a firm-minded, well-disposed gentleman should have taken not the slightest notice of it. But the company immediately shut down its mills and locked out the workmen. Such a performance would of course breed very bad blood. That was accompanied with the fortification of their premises, which was likely to provoke a riot.

But who prepared the first riot? Assuming that the Pinkerton men were acting for the Carnegie Company, that company prepared for a bloodyriot simply; nothing that they did being under the anction of the law. They built at great expense, it seems, barges to contain a large force known as the Pinkerton detectives, which barges being very heavily built and lined with steel plates, thoroughly supplied with arms and ammunition, with bunks for a large number of men and prepared for warfare, were to be used to make a landing in the borough of Homestead of an armed force.

Now, who are the Pinkerton detectives? They are and have been for several years an organization of armed irresponsible men

They are and have been for several years an organization of armed, irresponsible men ready to commence warfare whenever ordered by their officers—a conspiracy of men more harmful to the public peace than any other ever in this country, and more dangerous to the liberty and welfare of our citizens than sen otherwise he consolved. ous to the liberty and welfare of our citizens than can otherwise be conceived.

What was done? An armed water expedition was prepared and 250 men, more or less, were brought from New York, Brooklyn and Chicago, supplied with murderous weapons which they were to use and did use to effect a landing.

weapons which they were to use and did use to effect a landing.

There has been some talk in the news-papers as to who fired the first shot. I think that was entirely useless in considering the situation, because whoever organgot ready a riot on their part, and up to the time of their attempting to land, I hear of no riot at Homestead-nothing approach ing an outbreak, but only preparat meet this incursion. No property had been destroyed, and nobody had been interfered with by the laboring men, so far as I have

The Action of Any Such Force

was a riot of itself. No armed expedition for the purpose of violence in a State can be permitted to go from one State to another without the assent of the public authorities, and, so far as I know, no such assent was

The company had called for deputies of the sheriff to protect their property, and he came on to the ground at the outset. He was met in a peaceable and orderly manner and invited to the rooms of the Advisory Committee of the Amalgamated workmen, which I understand to be an organization of all the iron workmen in the country. That committee informed him that in their opinion there would be no breach of the public peace in the borough, that they would do all they could to prevent it, and they desired him to give them the legal right to do what they could by appointing them his deputies, which he refused to do. They offered to give him bonds is lesses sums for the performance of bonds in large sums for the performance of their duty as such officers, but he declined. After consultation they then informed him that as their organization would have no power to interfere with anything that might happen they had determined to disband the organization, and they asked him to attend their rooms when a formal disbandment of the organization was made, their records burned and their badges of office discarded: From their action they seem to have been very clear-headed, and properly, well dis-

posed body of men.

The Sheriff then sent down ten of his deputies to keep the peace in so great an emer-gency. When those deputies came there and got information of the state of affairs they declined to do anything, and went home, and the Sheriff went to bed, having informed the people that he would be at his office at 8 o'clock the next morning.

All this performance on the part of the Sheriff and the company seems to have been simply a "blind," and my reasons for so believing are these: If there was any danger ten deputy sheriffs from another part of the county were known to be utterly ineffectual for any good, and that was known by the company, because they had long before prepared this armed and fortified

Expedition of Pinkerton Men. which they were to have landed at their works at 3 o'clock the next morning; and, so far as appears, they had not informed the Sheriff of that determination. If they

had done so, then the Sheriff's action was part of a conspiracy, instead of timid inac-tion. The preparation of this expedition was evidently known to the workingmen, benot be prepared without the knowledge of the steel workmen, because some of them must have helped line them with the steel

Now, up to that time there could not be any assemblage of the workingmen—certainly no outbreak on their part—but I agree that preparations were doubtless made to meet the marderous invaders. I have no words of justification of the ac-tions of the mob when the invasion took place, but I may be permitted to remark

place, but I may be permitted to remark
when I see so many assertions that the Carnegie company had the right to protect its
property, that perhaps the workingmen
knowing that they were bringing that irresponsible, illegal and murderous organization to shoot them down, might well have
believed that they had some right to organize to protect their lives and drive off the
invaders who were acting without right and
against law. against law.

That question will bear argument.

Deserted by the State authorities, the higher law of self-preservation might be in-

voked, not in legal justification for what they did, but certainly in palliation.

It is published, I know not with what truth, that this water expedition coming up the river fired upon one of the workmen in a skiff whom they supposed had gone down to watch and report their approach; and that would be the first shot if there was anything in that. Then came that most terrible battle, the like of which never before disgraced our country.

disgraced our country.

In that, two remarkable things appeared.
First, that the infuriated mob did not intend any harm to the property of the Carnegie Company, because they had full possession of it for 24 hours.

They saw acquaintances and friends wounded and murdered by this armed invasion, but so far as I have seen they destroyed nothing. It is wonderful to me that they were under such control and not disposed to be destructive; that they Did Not Destroy the Buildings

with those dynamite bombs which they with those dynamite bombs which they threw at the invaders.

Second, that the lives of the Pinkerton men were saved only, and those that were left of them guarded to a place of safety by the individuals of that organization which had effered the Sheriff the assistance of so beening the peace.

the shering the peace.

I have been careful to give the facts as I understand them, to which I wish to add a few thoughts that bear upon the occur-

If the facts are as I have stated them, and I do not well see how I can be mistaken, such occurrences ought never to happen again in this country, and the most stringent laws, as well of the United States as of the States, should be passed to prevent it. Pinkerton's body of cut-throats should be disbanded by law if the lesson the got at Homestead will not disband them. No railroads under an act which inter-State commerce rights will protect, should be allowed to bring them from one State to another under the severest penalties. The existence of such an organi-If the facts are as I have stated them, and penalties. The existence of such an organization under any form or pretext should be made felonies in whomsoever taking part in it. I further, as a lawyer, believe fully that those having charge of the Carnegie Company and organizing this riotous invasion could be indicted and punished with great severity under the present law for a vasion could be indicted and punished with great severity under the present law for a conspiracy to break the peace and commit murder, and I nope they may be if there is any law or justice in the State of Pennsylvania not overshadowed and controlled by miserable political considerations.

But the question may be put to me: "You But the question may be put to me: "You say the Carnegie company have a right to protect their property; how should they do it?" It is easy to reply to that question by stating how they should not do it. Not by organizing murderous bands to shoot their workmen and fellow-citizens indiscriminately; not by inciting their workmen and fellow-citizens to commit breaches of the peace; not by fortifying their works to make them a scene of battle and slaughter. I see it stated in some newspapers that the port holes they put in their fences, and the preparations that were made were to

Throw Hot Water on the Workmen. I think I may be permitted to advise them to use cold water.

But the answer to that branch of the question: If the Carnegie Company had any such fears of an outbreak of their workingmen, and time to make such extensive preparations and build vessels so fortified for the purpose of warfare, they could have gone to Governor Pattison and informed him of that condition of things, and it would have been his duty to put troops enough there, acting under the laws of the State, with proper officers, to prevent any possible outbreak of the sort that has happened, or of any other sort.

Governments of law do not prepare secret expeditions for a fight with their citizena. Their duty is, by the exercise of their powers, to prevent all possible needs of con-

powers, to prevent all possible needs of con-flict. From the reports they had evidently deceived the Governor, because he thought there was nothing there that could not be controlled by the deputies or the Sheriff, or else he was evidently remiss in not having his troops on the ground to prevent the wholesale slaughter. There was time enough in which to have done it.

I speak advisedly because I carried to Washington two regiments in about the same time at the outbreak of the war. If the Governor knew that these Pinkerton ruffians were to be brought there thus armed for murder he ought to have sent his troops and captured them and punished them fully for such an illegal expedition into the territory of the State. It cannot be possible that he would have permitted such a body of hoodlums from New York, Brooklyn and Chicago to have come into the State with an armed expedition for any purpose. If he would have done so he would pay a poor compliment to the ability of the State of Pennsylvania, under his administration, to protect the property of its citizens and the lives of its people.

DIFFERENCES OVER CANAL TOLLS

Should Be Settled at Once, Says Lord Stanley, Emphatically.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 10 .- [Special.]-Lord Stanley, in closing Parliament to-day, referred briefly to the negotiations which were in progress between Canada and the United States regarding canal discrimination, in the following language:

A representation is made by the administration of the United States that the sche-dule of tolls which has been in force upon the Canadian canals for some years past operates to the disadvantage of the shiping and products of United States citizen on the Grai Lakes. This complaint has been Lamined and discussed with the authorities of the United States, and a proposal by been submitted on behalf of my Government that the United States would reernment that the United States would restore the concessions made on the part of that country by the treaty of Washington, as an equivalent for concessions on the part of Canada as to the canals, but which was withdrawn by the United States without cause so far as Canada is concerned. This proposal has not yet been replied to, but it is hoped that the fairness of the position taken by my Government will be duly appreciated by the Government of the United States, so that all further misunderstanding on this question may be avoided.

FOUND A MASTODON'S BONK.

own Laborers Dig Up a Portion of a Pre-

historic Monster. OSKALOOSA, IA., July 10.-Workmen engaged in digging a well for the water works at Skunk River, four miles north of this city, yesterday struck an obstruction, which on being examined proved to be a huge bone, the form of a mastodon. It is huge bone, the form of a mastodon. It is 31 inches long and weighs 32 pounds, and is remarkably well preserved. The workmen in continuing the digging have struck another obstruction, much larger than the first. It is believed this is another bone of the same monster. The workmen believe they will find the complete skeleton of the prehistoric mastodon. The well was at a depth of about 30 feet when the bones were found.

WOMAN'S REIGN AT AN END.

Male Superintendent of Bloomington's Public Schools Chosen.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., July 10 .- By the celebrated school board election in this city last April, when 1,900 women voted, it was decided by a large majority that woman's reign over the public schools of Bloomington should end with the expiration of the current shool year. To-night the City Board of Education held a meeting for the election of a superintendent. Miss Sarah E Raymond, who has been superintendent for 18 consecutive years, was nominated and for 18 consecutive years, was nominated and elected, but immediately resigned. Prof. E. N. Brown, of Allegan, Mich., was then elected at a salary of \$1,500, the same paid Miss Raymond, except that Miss Raymond was also paid \$300 per annum for services as secretary of the board, which position is now filled by a member of the board.

Excursion Via the Picturesque B. & O. R. R. To Atlantic City, vin Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, on Thorsday, July 14, 1892. Rate, \$10 the round trip; tickets good for 12 days from day of sale, and good to stop off at Washington City returning. Trains with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars will leave B. & O. depot, Pittsburg, at 8 A. M. and 920 F. M. BACKSET TO CAPITAL

Caused by the Liability of Misunderstandings About Wages.

He Admits That the Money Invested Can't

THINKS ENTERPRISE IS DISCOURAGED

Be Driven Away, but

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, July 10-Matthew Marshall's letter for to-morrow's Sun treats partly of the Homestead trouble and its effect on business. It is as follows: The stock market exhibited again last week the same firmness under depressing influences to which I called a ttention four

weeks ago. Shipments of gold abroad, though reduced in amount, were continued, the Senate silver bill was under consideration by the House of Representatives, the option bill against the speculative buying and seiling of agricultural staples was reported to the Senate and the struggle between the employers and workmen in West ern Pennsylvania culminated in bloodshed. Yet notwithstanding all this, prices yielded very little and nothing approaching a panic very little and nothing approaching a panic manifested itself. The worst feature of the market has been duliness, growing partly out of the usual summer absence of large operators, but more out of their unwillingness to act so long as the future financial policy of forces are not supported by policy of Congress remains uncertain.

If I had not lived so long as I bave, and had so much experience of the inconsisten-cies of human nature, I should be astonished at the way in which men in high as well as in low positions, professing to seek the material prosperity of the country, take the most efficacions means for impairing, if not destroying it. They complain that business is prostrated, that labor is unemployed, and that enterprise is dead, and yet by the very remedies which they propose for the evil they prolong and increase it.

Necessary for Business Prosperity. Nothing is more essential to business pros-perity than a confidence that existing con ditions will remain unchanged. When men an see just what risks they are running they

can see just what risks they are running they can take the necessary precautions against them, but when the dangers they have to encounter are unknown and uncertain they hesitate and act timidly. There are chances and changes in business under the most favorable circumstances, but familiarity with them robs them of their terrors.

It is the novel and the untried that most powerfully affect the imagination and produce the most deterrent effect, and of these elements of mischief the most fruitful source is legislation. We can reckon upon the weather, the crops, and even upon the caprices of fashion, with a tolerable assurance of safety, but the hazards of legislative action baffle calculation. A lawyer who was very celebrated in my younger days, Mr. George Wood, used to say to those who consuited him: "I can tell you what the law is to-day, but I cannot tell you what those fellows in Albany will decide." He referred to the Court of Errors, for which our Court of Appeals has been substituted, and for whose decisions he had a great contempt, as it was partly composed of men who were either not lawyers at all or else lawyers of little ability.

Little Regard for the Country's Needs.

Little Regard for the Country's Needs. Most of our legislators, unfortunately, are equally undeserving of respect as regards financial and business questions. Even those who are really well informed and com-

innancial and business questions. Even those who are really well informed and competent are too much given to considering the unenlightened prejudices of their immediate constituents upon whom they depend for their places, and are too little regardful of the need of the country as a whole.

The recent passage by so wise a body as the United States Senate of the free silver bill would be unaccountable except upon the theory that the Senators voted not according to their convictions, but according to what they believed to be the requirements of personal interest. As to the numerous wild measures introduced into the House of Representatives, they are notoriously presented and supported on political grounds, without reference to their consequences if they should be enacted into laws. This, it is true, is only a roundabout way of saying that the people themselves are at the bottom of the cause of this meddling and tinkering legislation, and that the only permanent cure for it is popular instruction and enlightenment. Yet, when I see how long the world has gone on abandoning one error, after it has been proved to be an error by bitter experience, only to flounder into another error not yet exposed, I have no hope that in my time, at least, this slow and painful process of education will accomplish its final result.

Continuous Element of the meaning of the country of th

Continuous Disregard of Warnings. As children disregard the warnings of their parents and want to see for themselves the folly of each parfor themselves the folly of each par-ticular piece of foolishness, so every genera-tion. I presume, will insist on trying over under a new form, to be sure, experiments which have already been tried by its prede-cessors and found to fail.

Tracing the origin of the mischief still fur-ther back we find that it lies in the discon-tent of of the great mass of mankind with their lot in life and in their irritation against those who are apparently better situated.

those who are apparently better situated. From the day on which Cain slew his brother Abel because Abel found more favor with the Almighty than he did, down brother Abel because Abel lound more favor with the Almichty than he did, down to the present moment prosperous and successful men have always had to incur the secret, if not the open, resentment of those less fortunate. Their success from want of pructical familiarity with its basis is attributed to oppression or dishonesty, and even where it is plainly due to personal skill, enterprise and industry it provokes a desire to limit it and check it as if it were detrimentyl to the nation at large. Thus, only a week ago the Omaha convention solemnly declared that "the fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, that the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrapt enterprise and enslave industry," and it demanded the taking of measures to remedy "the grievous wrongs of the suffering poor."

New Expression of Old Sentiment,

New Expression of Old Sentiment, This is only a fresh expression of a senti ment which has long been at work pro-ducing measures like the granger legislation ducing measures like the granger legislation in the Western States and the acts of Congress against the aggregations of capital known as trusts. The mere fact that any man or set of men have acquired large wealth and use it skillfully to gain more wealth is accepted as conclusive proof that such wealth is the fruit of injustice and its acquisitions crime.

wealth is accepted as conclusive proof that such wealth is the fruit of injustice and its acquisition a crime.

The troubles at Homestead, Pa., have given occasion for the expression, from various quarters and in various forms, of this sentiment of hostility to accumulations of wealth. The conduct of the Carnegie Steel Company in seeking to regain the possession of its works from a body of men who were obstructing access to them has been widely condemned, and the determination of the unlawful occupants neither to work for their former employers upon the terms offered to them nor to permit others to take their places has been as widely approved.

Senator Palmer, of Illinois, went so far on Thursday as to advance, in a formal speech upon the Senate floor, the doctrine that large amounts of capital once invested in manufacturing plant and made to turnish employment to numerous workmen, become in a manner public property and cease to belong to their owners in such a manner as to give them the right to manage them as they think best.

Palmer's Views May Be Tested. The Senator asserted that when a mar

has once secured employment from a large

manufacturing concern he has a right to inmanufacturing concern as as a right to insist on being employed for life or during
good behavior, like a public official, and is
justified in resisting dismissal by force if
need be. In his opinion the discharged
workmen of the Carnegie Steel Company
were entirely right in occupying its works
and in opposing the admission to them of
new employes.

It is quite possible that Senator Palmer's
views will yet have to be adented and acted
upon as the only effectual means of preventing in future the great contests between employes and employers which have so often
heretofore paralyzed industry and resulted
in great losses of property and life. With
the dominant public sentiment which I
have mentioned lavoring the earners of
wages against the payers of wages, it may
well be that themanagement of manufacturing enterprises on a large scale by private
citizens will be impossible, and that if they
are to be established and maintained at all
it must be under the protection and under
the supervision of the Government. This is
what the Socialists have been always demanding, and to the recent spread of their
opinions, as shown in legislation against
ocrporations and against trusts, I have irequently called attention.

Capital Cap't Leave the Country.

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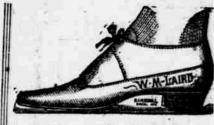


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pokesman will become embodied in law Nor do I say that their supremacy will cause the ruin of the country. But I have no doubt the ruin of the country. But I have no doubt that the favor with which they are received and the consequences to which have already led are extremely discouraging to enterprises which would assist in developing the resources of the country and in promoting that business prosperity the decay of which is so greatly deplored.

Capital already invested in such enterprises cannot, of course, leave the country, but with the prospect that future investments of it are to be controlled not by its owners, but by those whose interests are adverse to theirs, we must expect them to cease to be made here. They will be made in other places, where they will be free from such burdensome conditions.

NOT IN LINE THIS YEAR. General Warner Doesn't Like the Free Trade Plank in the Democratic Party -Alliance People Threw Away Their

Best Opportunity to Make a Record, General A. J. Warner, of Marietta, was at the depot last evening, bound for Washington. He went to Omaha as the repreentative of the National Silver Association to reason with the third party delegates, but he returned home disgusted. It was reported at the time that the General was after the Presidental nomination, but

he denies it. "I was at Omaha," he said last evening, "but I was not a candidate, and never had any such idea in my head. It is a mistake. The People's party had the greatest opportunity since the war to inaugurate a political movement on a grand scale, but the leaders threw away their chances. The platform is loaded down with all kinds of crazy ideas that would kill any party. The Southern fellows insisted on putting in the sub-treasury scheme and the plan of loaning money on scheme and the plan of loaning money on land at 2 per cent interest. The nomination of Weaver was a blunder also. He is a smart man, but he has no influence in the country. I was surprised to see so many of the old Greenbackers present in the conven-

tion. The silver plank is all right and sat-isfactory to us, but that is not enough. "I sm opposed to the free trade, gold standard and the resuscitation of wildcat banks in the Democratic platform. The latter idea is as wild as the wildest plank in the third party's collection of principles. Free trade is not Democratic. It does not represent the views of Jefferson and Jackson. Calhoun introduced the tariff for revenue only idea. I don't believe in the McKinley excluston of trade, but I think a law is needed to regulate business differences. I am a Democrat, but I am attending strictly to business this year. There is a great deal of apathy will be elected."

who will be elected."

The General is sensible enough, though a Democrat, to state that politics has noth ing to do with the Homestead trouble.

TO BE HELD AT HARRISBURG.

The Emerald Beneficial Association Will

Convene There Tuesday. Text Tuesday morning the seventh biennial convention of the International Grand Branch of the Emerald Beneficial Association of North America will assemble in the Pro-Cathedral School Hall, at Harrisburg. The proceedings will open with a grand high mass in St. Patrick's Pro-Cathedral, West State street, by Rev. John Shanahan, after which President Gilson, of this city, will call the convention to order.

Western Pennsylvania will be well represented. Among the representatives from this district will be Alderman Donovan, M. J. McMahon, John S. Boyle, J. J. Scully, Hugh Boyle, W. B. Conway, Greensburg; Frank P. Martin, Johnstown; P. J. Kelly and E. T. O'Friel, Altoona. The Ohio delegation, including ex-Treasurer Henry Waldeck, of Warren, will join the

Pittsburgers here to-morrow.

Special rates have been secured over the Pennsylvania Railroad. State Secretary Treasurer J. B. McMahon, now special mili Treasurer J. B. McMahon, now special military clerk to Adjutant General Greenland, and a resident of Harrisburg, will have charge of the reception and entertainment of the visitors. He has prepared a lawn fete at Bishop McGovern's Sylvan Heights residence on Tuesday evening and a banquet on Wednesday evening.

Capital Can't Leave the Country.

No one can surely forecast the future, and I don't pretend to say how soon and how far the views of which Senator Palmer is the logue mailed upon application.

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